

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 9. VOL. VII.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1824.

[VOL. XXXV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
By L. T. CAVINS & CO.

Up The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, at FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

UP The TERMS of ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editor must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.



Copartnership.
THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade,

At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. & G. ELIOTT,
For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.

ANDREW ELIOTT,
GEORGE ELIOTT,
New-Orleans, Oct 17, 1822.—45

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FAYETTE—

ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are in expectation of receiving within few days, a choice collection of SUN COOKS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER,
Lexington, June 29, 1820.—24

New Beer & Porter.

CONNELL & M. MAHON,
OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,
PORTER AND BEER,

MANUFACTURED THIS season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to admit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their convenience and taste.

Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10.—42ft

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of J. A. T. THOMPSON & CO is on this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS, esq., LEWIS CASTLEMAN and TANDY SMITH for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.

GAB. TANDY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October 17th, 1820.—43ft

Notice.

OWING to the decease of one of the firm constituting the firm of G. & J. ROBINSON, it becomes necessary that the business of said firm should be immediately closed.

Therefore, all those indebted to said firm by note, or book account, will please to call immediately and settle their accounts. If not settled shortly, they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. & J. ROBINSON, by
GEO. ROBINSON.

January 18, 1821.—3ft

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & CO. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore Given,

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payment should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)

SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE,
JAMES TROTTER, Jr. dec'd.
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.

Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820.—3ft.

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.
WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the
Scot and Fayette Courts. Their Office
is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain
Brain's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.
DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

December 30.—53

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYCE.
Lexington, May 20, 1820.—22ft

BOOK BINDERY.

James W. Palmer,
HAVING recently established a BOOK BINDERY, will constantly keep on hand, at his Bookstore, Signs of the Bible, Main street, a general assortment of

Blank Books,

Of every description, viz.: Bay Books, Journals, Ledgers, Record, Order, Deed, and Letter Books, &c. &c.

He has just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of Record Paper, manufactured by Gilpin at the Brandywine Mills, which will enable him to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Blank Books for Banks, Clerks of Courts, Merchants &c. whose orders he respectfully solicits.

Old Books rebound.

J. W. P. has on hand, as usual, a large assortment of Classical, Miscellaneous, Law, and Medical BOOKS, and STATIONERY.

MERCHANTS and other Wholesale purchasers supplied on the lowest terms, with every article in his line.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1821.—1

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Book Binding business.

Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for Sale by the small or large quantity.

Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an as-

sortment of Garden Seeds,

BEST LAKE SHAD, smoked,
SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK,
and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind.

ALSO,

A CLOSE BODY COACH, for Sale cheap.

JOHN STICKNEY.
Sept. 28 1820.—39-3.

Blanks of every kind

For sale at this Office.

Checks for Sale.

Glue Manufactory.

GLUE, superior to the imported
MOULD and DIPPED CANDLES, also,
TWILIGHT CANDLES, (one of 12 to the
pound will burn 12 hours, and wants no snuffing.)

OIL VITRIOL, Vitriol, Logwood, Cop-

peras, Alum, best imported MOLASSES,
Fresh Rice, Paints, Oil, and Putty.

Glass as usual, by

51 JOHN STICKNEY.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MY HOUSE & LOT, on Limestone street,

W. I. opposite the Seminary. Its a convenient

good house, with Smoke House, Stable, &c.

and a pleasant part of the town. The terms

will be made easy. Possession can be given

at any time.

GERRARD MCKENNEY.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1820. 99

WILL give for all persons whatever

I do hereby forswear all persons whatever

I do not trade for or in anyway to receive

a transfer or assignment of four several bonds

executed by me on the 21st of Nov. 1818, to

Lieutenant Norwell.—The first of which was

payable on the first of Jan. 1820—the second

the first of Jan. 1821—the third the first of

Jan. 1822—and the 4th, the 1st of January 1823.

Therefore, the said bonds being given agreeable

to an article of agreement which has not been

performed on the part of the said Norwell

Therefore, I will not pay the said bonds, or

any part of them, unless compelled by law.

BENJ. RAULINS.

Dec. 14, 1820.—50.

Notice.

I DO hereby forswear all persons whatever

I do not trade for or in anyway to receive

a transfer or assignment of four several bonds

executed by me on the 21st of Nov. 1818, to

Lieutenant Norwell.—The first of which was

payable on the first of Jan. 1820—the second

the first of Jan. 1821—the third the first of

Jan. 1822—and the 4th, the 1st of January 1823.

Therefore, the said bonds being given agreeable

to an article of agreement which has not been

performed on the part of the said Norwell

Therefore, I will not pay the said bonds, or

any part of them, unless compelled by law.

JOHN HIGREE.

South Elkhorn, Jan. 1821.—1

Woodford county, to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac McCuddy on South

E. Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE,

with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years

old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white

blaze in the near eye—appraised to \$50 per

year. THOS. STEVENSON, j.p.

Dec. 1820.—37

12 1-2 Cents Reward.

UP AWAY from the subscriber on the

9th day of January last, an Apprentice boy named GRAY BLALOCK.

He is about nineteen years of age—took with him sundry

winter and summer clothing, the particulars

not recollect. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing him, as we are determined to put the law in force against him.

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—45

SHROYER & GAUGH.

Lexington, Dec. 26th, 1820.—55

Check for Sale.

Agents for the Gazette.

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress,

the President of the United States is au-

thorized to direct the public lands which have

been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of

the United States, do hereby declare and make

known that public sales for the disposal (ac-

cording to law) of Public Lands, shall be held

as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Mon-

day in January next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 55, in range 25, west of the 5th

principal meridian line.

50 to 55, range 27 and 28, do.

51 to 55

REMARKS

OF

Mr. Johnson,

OF KENTUCKY,

On the bill for the relief of the Purchasers of the Public Lands.

Delivered in the Senate of the U. States.

JANUARY, 1821.

The system of relief, said Mr. J. which the bill provides, is embraced in two propositions: First, the power to relinquish that portion of the land which is entered, but not paid for, and to obtain a patent for what is paid for; secondly, indulgence for eight or ten years, by annual instalments, without interest, to those who prefer retaining the whole amount purchased. In the former case, it is so constructed as not to derange the surveys, or to produce any loss or inconvenience by interfering with the system upon which sales are now made. Under the present laws, our public lands are surveyed in ranges of six miles wide, and, by transverse lines, at the same distances, divided into townships, as they are technically called, of six miles square, numbered from a line of latitude taken for the basis, and a meridian of longitude. These townships are each subdivided into 36 sections of a mile square, or 640 acres, and these sections again subdivided into oblong rectangles of one eighth of a section, or 80 acres each, and all divided by lines running with the four cardinal points. When the sales were made for which monies are now due, the smallest sub-division was 160 acres, the fourth part of a section; and, if a purchaser is now indebted for the smallest purchase which he could then make, he may now relinquish one half of that purchase, without derangement to the present system. The provision made in the bill which is now proposed, which this bill will embrace, is either a section, 640 acres; three-fourths of a section, 480 acres; a half section, 320 acres; or a quarter section, 160 acres. In every case, at least one-fourth part of the purchase money was paid within forty days of the time of application; another fourth part was required to be paid in two years; another in three years; the remainder in four years; and, in case any part shall be delayed till the expiration of five years from the day of application, the land is re-sold; and, unless some person shall advance cash in hand for what is due, the land reverts to the U. States, and the whole of the money paid upon it, improvements and all, are forfeited, and the industrious, frugal, but unfortunate husbandman, sent adrift with his family, and deprived of all the fruit of his honest labors. Now, sir, the bill before you proposes, that, in such cases, the purchaser may still be rescued from the grasp of penury and famine, in a land of plenty, by permitting him to retain so much of the land as the monies paid by him will actually purchase, at the price of the original entry, not varying in quantity or form from the present legal sub-division, & to relinquish the remainder—a proposition that every honorable member of this house would readily accede to, under similar circumstances, in his own individual transactions with a poor and unfortunate debtor.

The second proposition is equally necessary to screen the purchaser from loss, and will equally secure the government against any sacrifice. If a purchaser shall have entered a quarter section, (160 acres,) and shall have paid thereon only \$0 dollars, the first instalment, it will not entitle him to a patent for any part of his purchase, as it will not have paid for eighty acres; or, if he shall have entered three quarter sections, (480 acres,) and paid thereon only one instalment, \$40 dollars, he will be entitled to a patent for 30 acres, amounting to \$0 dollars; but the remaining \$0 dollars must be lost to him, unless relief be extended, by granting him time to complete his payment for an additional quantity of land. But most of these purchasers have paid more than the first instalment. They are generally an industrious, economical class of citizens, who, when they have been fortunate enough to collect small sums in return for their labor, pay them over to the land offices, as partial liquidations of the instalments due, or becoming due, for their lands, cheered by the animating hope of being able one day to call that little portion of the wilderness on which their industry is creating perpetual smiles, their own. But all payments which either exceed or fall short of equal sums of \$0 dollars, the amount of purchase money for the smallest legal division of public land, must be forever lost to them and their families, unless the time shall also be extended, by which they may complete their payment for these aliquot parts of a section. On other course, it is true, might secure these over payments, which would be, to grant them certificates for such surpluses, receivable in payment for public lands; but no such provision is contained in the bill, and the relief proposed will be more for the interest of the government, and quite as accommodating to the generality of those interested.

Let us have some regard to the character of those who need this relief. I mean, the great body of this population, which must suffer without it. The question may seem to be local, from the particular interests which it involves; but no subject can, in reality, have a

more extensive operation. It embraces the citizens of every section of every state in the Union; and the most useful and virtuous class of citizens, the honest, industrious farmers, by whose labors life and vigor are imparted to every other, and from whose persevering enterprise our country derives all its treasures—These citizens have left their homes, to subdue the wilderness, and make it subservient to the welfare of men, there to provide a home for themselves and their numerous offspring. With this class of citizens the securities of our liberties, and the energies of the government, rest. To them we owe our national safety and prosperity. Virtue and independence, when exiled from every other class, find an asylum with them. They already form an impregnable barrier against territorial invasion; and it is a duty which the government owes no less to itself than to them, to protect them from injustice, from injury, from ruin. With the relief which their peculiar necessities now demand, and you give a deadly blow to the brightest hopes of the nation. It will be like refusing the kind offices of paternal care to a perishing child, who, if nourished, is destined to be your support and comfort in declining age.

There may be some exceptions to this description of character, but the proportion is very small; and a good man will not leave all his children to starve, lest the sons of strangers eat their crumbs. All have paid their money, all are citizens, and we can make no discrimination. None will receive relief beyond what justice warrants; the government will lose nothing by any, and the measure, even in relation to the least meritorious, is founded in reason and equity. If any difficulty shall seem to exist in correctly designating the part to be relinquished, it is easily surmounted by the proposition which I have the honor to make; that when actual settlements are made, the part retained shall include the improvements, or such parts of them as shall be contained within a regular legal division of the section; and when no improvements are made the division to be decided by lot. This will remove every difficulty which might arise from submitting the decision to either of the parties.

These citizens have a claim to the consideration of the government founded in equity. The amount due to the government for sales of public lands is something less than twenty-four millions of dollars. For lands on which that amount is due, there cannot have been paid less than eight millions of dollars, one-fourth part of the purchase money; and if one-half has been paid, then the money actually received is equal to the whole amount due. It is most probable that at least twelve millions have been paid; and if the relief shall be denied, this amount, the fruit of honest industry, drawn from the most virtuous and useful class of the community, the laboring husbandman, into the public treasury, must be forfeited and lost forever. Now, sir, let me enquire who among us is so lost to justice—so hardened against the cries of suffering innocence, that he would give his voice thus to fill the cup of misery, by replenishing the national coffers with twelve millions of dollars from this meritorious class of citizens, and then deprive them of the very lands which were designed to be purchased by that money? Let us bring this to a case between individuals. Suppose one man sells to another a tract of land for four thousand dollars to be paid in four annual instalments. The purchaser pays the two first instalments, \$0,000 dollars, and is unable to pay the balance. In such a case, what would be the course of an honorable man; one who loved justice, who acted upon the golden rule, *whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them?* Would he deprive the honest laborer of the hard earned money which he paid him, and, triumphing in the misfortunes of his neighbour, drive him, with his helpless babes, a restless, homeless vagrant upon the charities of an unfriendly world? No, sir; he would first enquire whether the failure to pay the residuary had operated so as to subject him to any considerable loss. He would next enquire whether the land could be divided, without injury, so as to convey to the purchaser the worth of the money he had actually paid. He would then investigate the cause of the failure; whether it had originated in a fraudulent design of the purchaser. Being satisfied on all these points, that no specific injury had arisen to himself in consequence of the failure—that the premises might be divided without injury or inconvenience—that the purchaser had failed to complete the payment through pure misfortune, he would, without a moment's hesitation, either return him the money, or divide the land, and convey so much as the payment made would cover. Such, sir, is precisely the case before us. The purchasers of public lands do not solicit your charity. Dations are not called for. Abatement in the price of the land is not expected—but they implore, what they have a moral right to demand; they implore your justice. Confirm them in the possession of what they have paid for at the price stipulated in the purchase, and give them the privilege of relinquishing the remainder; and where their payments do not exactly cover the legal rectangle, for where they have extended improvements over the different parts of the purchase, that they may receive *guid quo quo* for their monies, or that they may enjoy the benefit of their improvements, extend the time for paying the balance. This is what justice warrants them to expect; and it is only continuing the principle which the government has acted upon in former cases.

When times were more propitious than at present, relief has been repeatedly extended to others. Purchasers of lands between the Miami rivers, to whom a right of pre-emption was given in consideration of their contract with John Cleves Symmes, were at first required to pay the whole purchase money in three annual instalments. The inability of many to comply rendered it necessary to let their claims, or extend the time. The liberal course was adopted; and after several years had elapsed, and relief more than once had been granted them, a law was passed which permitted them to hold the lands and liquidate their balances by six annual instalments, without interest. On several other occasions, relief has been extended to other purchasers, by extending the time of payment, when their claims to indulgence were far less than at present. But why should we withhold relief at this hour of unparalleled pressure and distress? On a more auspicious day, these citizens became purchasers of the public domain; when the prospect of a fair remuneration invited to industry. They cheerfully endure the toils and privations incident to their undertakings, in prospect of happier days. Returning to their shelter from the labors of the day, gladness sparkled in their eyes, and the smile of hope beamed in their countenances as their little ones hailed their approach, because fortune promised them a long and comfortable abode.— Shall these smiles of innocence be followed with tears of anguish and disappointment? Shall the labor of the parent be forfeited, and the hope of infancy blasted forever, when we can, without detriment to the public interest, still fan the heavenly flame? The voice of justice, the voice of mercy, the voice of God, forbid it. The times are now changed. The products of their labor and their lands find no place in market, or will command no money in comparison with what they once would do. It would be the height of injustice and oppression to seize upon this occasion to deprive them of their homes, and reduce them to the horrors of wretchedness and despair. They can still live, and exhibit all the joys of contentment, if you will afford them this relief. If they cannot get money, they can furnish the comforts of life without it, and cheerfulness will still rest in their bosoms—they are now waiting in awful suspense the result of this proposition: in anxious solicitude betwixt hope and despair, whether the arrival of the courier will sound the trump of their jubilee, or ring the knell of their departed happiness.

It is necessary for us to look into the reason for fixing this penalty to the law under which these purchases were made. It originated in a policy to influence punctuality on the part of purchasers, and to prevent an accumulation of the debts due from individuals to the government. That reason exists no longer. The old system of credit is abolished, and the debts, therefore, never can accumulate. In doing away this reason, you have also diminished the means of payment; by requiring prompt payment for all lands sold, which drains the money from those sections of the country, and by diminishing the price of lands in reducing the minimum from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Thus you have at once removed the objections to relief, and by the same act increased the necessity of that relief.

When the purchases were made, there existed a stronger pretext for the enforcing of the penalty. The law provides, that when those lands shall be offered for sale, if they fetch more than the balance due the United States, including interest and costs, the surplus shall be repaid to the original purchaser; and when the circulating medium was great, and but few forfeitures were made, the lands might command a price which partially remunerated him for his improvements; but now, when the circulating medium is almost entirely withdrawn, nearly all the lands must be forfeited, and there is not one-twentieth part of the money in all the states and territories together, where these lands lie, necessary to pay the balances due upon them.

The government is bound in justice to grant the relief; and those citizens have a moral right to demand it. It may be classed among the imperfect rights; imperfect only because they have not the legal nor physical power to enforce the demand; but the right, in its binding efficacy upon the conscience, is perfect and complete; the same as a father's perfect right, in morality and religion, to demand honor and gratitude from his son; but the right is imperfect in law, because he cannot legally enforce it.

In the case of the purchaser of the public land, there is an equity of redemption in his favor. This word is technical in the language of the law, and is referred to a principle established between mortgagors and mortgagees. In the case of a mortgage between citizens, a court of equity will not consider the mortgaged premises vested in the mortgagee, though the party who has given the mortgage fails to pay the money on a day certain, fixed by express contract in writing. So uniform have been the decisions of courts of equity in these cases, that the principle is universally established, even beyond controversy, that whatever number of years may have elapsed, the party has a right to redeem his mortgaged premises, by paying the principle and interest of the sum for which the mortgage was given; and in no case, can the property mortgaged be sold, nor the fee simple vested in the mortgagee, but by a foreclosure of the mortgage, and a decree of the Court of Chancery. The cases may not be exactly similar; but the resemblance is sufficiently strong to show

that the equity of redemption, if we may use the expression, is as great in favor of the purchasers of public lands, and against the right of the government to deprive them of their domains.

According to the former system of our land laws, the purchaser had the right to purchase by prompt payment, or by instalments; but he could not purchase even the smallest subdivision by prompt payment, so as to procure a patent for his land, and thus secure it to himself and his heirs, for less than \$2640, exclusive of discount. The poor man, then, who could command but a little sum, was under the necessity of purchasing upon the terms of credit which the law provided. Now he can purchase the amount of a legal subdivision, 80 acres, so as to obtain his patent, for \$100. Suppose, sir, the poor man, four years since, entered the smallest quantity which could then be purchased, 150 acres, and paid upon it \$0 dollars at the time of entry, and two years thereafter he paid the second instalment, \$0 dollars more, making together \$0 dollars; there is no doubt that could be the right of bringing his case into a court of equity, as he might do against an individual, the court would establish this principle—that the failure, being ceded, as in this case, that the division was neither injurious nor inconvenient to the seller, the unfortunate purchaser should be confirmed in his claim to 80 acres, the amount which he had actually paid for at the original price. The chancellor would say, "as no fraud has been committed by the purchaser; as the means of payment are cut off by the withdrawal of the circulating medium, producing great calamity and distress, beyond both of the control and foresight of either party; and as the government, by changing the system and reducing the price of lands, has contributed much more than the purchaser to his inability to pay, the loss to the purchaser is still sufficiently great; for, had he saved his money till this time, \$0 dollars would have purchased all that he now claims for the payment of \$0 dollars; he shall therefore be confirmed in his claim."

The provision for extending the time of payment might be more doubtful in a court of equity, but no less necessary to secure to the honest laborer the reward of his industry, and measure out to him the full cup of justice. The government will thereby receive a higher price for the lands thus obtained to suit them to revert, and, at the same time, promote the interests of the most deserving class of the community. In many cases injustice will be done to the purchasers, and ruin will fall upon their families without it. The benefit will be almost exclusively in favor of the poor whom it is a public duty to protect. A person has purchased 160 acres, and paid the first instalment, according to law, at the time of purchase. By the sweat of his brow, he has since raised 40 dollars with which he has made a partial payment upon the second instalment. The price was two dollars per acre, and he has paid \$0. The pressure of the times renders it impossible for him to procure money; and, as the sum paid will not cover the purchase of 80 acres, he must lose all that he has paid, unless you extend the time. This is not an imaginary, but a real case; not a solitary case, for hundreds, even thousands, of such cases do exist; and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens, of every age and sex, must inevitably be reduced to misery and ruin, if the provision shall be denied them.

If their own imprudence had brought these disasters upon them, they would have a steeper claim to consideration; but, unless we ascribe to them angelic foresight, or more sagacity than has ever yet fallen to the lot of man, we cannot justly charge them with imprudence. If no change had taken place in the circulating medium of the country; if our markets had remained the same at home and abroad; if the price of labor had not depreciated; if the same amount of exportation and importation had continued; their ability to meet the instalments would have continued, and forfeitures would have been in as small a ratio to the purchasers as at any former period. The disorders in our currency, and the consequent depression of all our monetary concerns, originated in the struggles of the late war—events which no human sagacity could foresee. Before that event, no general pecuniary embarrassments threatened us, and we could anticipate no extraordinary fluctuation. The banks had the confidence of the people; and in all their operations they maintained the specie standard. Contracts were sacredly executed, or the remedy was within our own control; and confidence between citizens was unimpaired. But war was proclaimed, and our national expenditures were necessarily increased to an amount beyond the power of taxation to meet. Loans were resorted to, which were confined principally to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, the greater part of which was drawn from banks disposed to aid the government in its efforts to sustain the independence and glory of the nation. An excessive issue of notes was the consequence; and, as confidence began to shake on account of the internal divisions which existed, the circulation of those notes became local, and caused them to return upon the banks. At this moment, as by a kind of inspiration, to sustain their own credit and their country's cause, the banks simultaneously suspended the payment of specie; and the causes which produced this suspension were so identified with the honor, the rights, and the independence of the country, that there was a general and almost universal acquiescence in the measure.

According to this amendment, Missouri is to be admitted into the Union upon the fundamental condition that she shall never pass any law, preventing any description of persons from going to and settling in said state, who now are or hereafter may become citizens of any of the states of this Union; and upon the legislature of said state signing its assent to that condition, by a solemn public act, which is to be communicated to the President of the United States, he is to proclaim the fact, and thereupon, the admission of said state into the Union, is to be complete without any further or other proceeding on the part of congress. To prevent however, this amendment from being considered as impairing any right which

may appertain to Missouri, in common with other states, to exclude from her jurisdiction persons under peculiar circumstances (such as paupers, vagrants, &c.) a further provision is added, declaring that nothing in said amendment, is to be construed to take from Missouri, when admitted into the Union, the exercise of any right or power, which the original states may constitutionally exert.

The modification which the committee thus respectfully recommend of the Senate's resolution, is the result of a spirit of concord, under the guidance of which they have anxiously sought, without the sacrifice of principle on either side, to reconcile the variant opinions among them. There cannot be a doubt but that Missouri, solicitous as she must be to participate in all the high advantages of our excellent union, will eagerly seize the opportunity of testifying her attachment to the Federal Constitution, by giving the solemn pledge, which she is asked to make, to respect the privileges and immunities which it secures to citizens of other states—a pledge become necessary in the opinion of a large and respectable portion of the House, by the terms which she has employed in a clause of her constitution. Nor will there be a doubt of the sincerity or efficacy of such a pledge. On the other hand, if, by postponing for a short period her admission into the union, (a circumstance every day less and less important, in consequence of the lapse of the time allotted to this session) those who thought her interested with a perfect right to be admitted without delay, are not fully gratified, they will be consoled by the reflection that the amendment requires only the performance of a precise and simple act, which cannot be mistaken by the highly respectable officer to whom the judgment of its execution is confided. And the whole house must be gratified with any proper disposition of the subject, which will henceforth free the public deliberations from the agitation and disturbance to which it is but too likely always to give rise. And your committee believe that all must ardently unite in wishing an amicable termination of a question which, if it be longer kept open, cannot fail to produce and probably perpetuate prejudices and animosities among a people, to whom the conservation of their moral ties should be dearer if possible than that of their political bond. Sharing, as the committee do, largely in this sentiment, they respectfully submit to the house the amendment which they propose, in the hope that it will be received and considered in the same spirit in which it has been devised.

Strike out all after the word "be" in the 3d line of the Senate's resolution, and insert

Admitted into this Union, on an equal footing with the Original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the said state shall never pass any law preventing any description of persons from coming to and settling in the said state, who now are or hereafter may become citizens of any of the states of the Union; and provided also that the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act, upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union, shall be considered as complete; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from the said state of Missouri, when admitted into the Union, the exercise of any right or power, which can now be constitutionally exercised by any of the original states.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.
THE WAYS AND MEANS.
The committee of the House of Representatives, which has charge of this subject, in respect to which there has been such diversity of calculation, yesterday made a long report, in compliance with the resolutions of the House, passed on the 3d instant—which resolutions required of the committee to enquire and report whether any measures are necessary to increase the revenue; and if so, to report those measures; and to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting or imposing additional duties on the importation of foreign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

On the first point, the committee report as their opinion, that the revenue will be adequate to the expenses of the government; and further, that if no change happen, it will be sufficient, in succeeding years, fully to repay, before the first day of January, 1825, the loan of the last year, and any loan which may be necessary during the present year.

On the second point, the committee answer, that the revenue being amply adequate to the expenses of the government, of course no measures for its increase are necessary.

On the third point, the committee submit their opinion against any immediate imposition of an excise on domestic spirits, or of any new duty on, or prohibition of, the importation of foreign spirits.

The committee go on, after answering the particular queries directed to them, to give their views of the actual state of the Treasury. Allowing for a retrenchment of expenditures during the present session, to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars, they calculate that 3,079,094 dollars is the amount to be provided for by loans.

A small sum of money
WAS FOUND upon our Shop floor last evening, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement.

J. M. PIKE & CO.
Lexington, Feb. 14.
J. M. PIKE wishes to hire a good steady BLACK WOMAN, who understands cooking and washing. Would prefer one from the country.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Our accounts from Washington are up to 17th ult. A Bankrupt Law upon the good old English plan has passed the Senate, limited in its operation to 3 years. The state of Missouri was not admitted, but a belief prevailed at our last dates, that it would be acknowledged by the aid of an acquisition of strength from the Pennsylvania delegation. The excitement at Washington appears to have alarmed the worthy gentleman who created it. The reply to Mr. Cushman's letter, on our last page, proves that the people are quiet as a band of brothers, while their honorable rulers are sounding an alarm. Very little has been done or expected from this session—not have we any right to expect much from future sessions, except a vigilance is observed worthy a free people.—Measures favourable to the real prosperity of the country falters altogether, or moves on so tardily in Congress, that we sicken at the prospect before us, while measures audaciously shameful meet with the warmest friends. Of the former description, we may name the law granting relief to purchasers of Public Lands, and the attempt to relieve the sufferers under the Sedition Law—and of the latter we have only to name the Law granting relief to importers of British Goods in 1812.

By this relief to the importers, in cancelling their bonds, after the sale of the goods, actually placed in the hands of a few, many millions of dollars, as justly belonging to the good people of these states, as the right of self government; but there was a great difference in these cases. The former had no friends except the few who take a pleasure in doing their duty; but the latter had the wealth of the Indies to prop it, and if it be true that a *dealing member of Congress received a valuable service of plate* for his services on that occasion, from the merchants of New York, we think he ought not to hold an office in this pure republic. We can perceive no remedy for our situation, but a greater attention on the part of the people to the concerns of government. The fault does not appear in the system of our government, but in the administration; and most strangely too, in that branch over which the people has the greatest control. If the same apathy continues to prevail among the people, it will, no doubt, be better, by an alteration in the constitution, to increase the patronage of the president, and allow him secret service money, sufficient to move the wheels of government briskly. He would, no doubt, take care to serve himself first; but the nation in that case could not be much worse served than it now is.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It will be seen by an arrival at New-York, that a war in Europe must soon commence.—The "holy alliance" will no doubt interpose in behalf of every sovereign, whose subjects attempt a change of government. England, always on the alert, cannot unite cordially in the views of the allies: it is certainly her usual course to support the weak against the strong in every quarter except at home. By these measures John Bull is amused and quieted in matters which concern him most—and the trade of Great Britain is extended into the distracted countries. We believe it was the advice of Henry the 8th of England, to his son, to keep the nation engaged in war, for the sake of peace at home—this advice was not followed, and the loss of a crown to the son, was the penalty for the disobedience of that advice from a dying father.

N. EDWARDS, Esq.—We have received a speech of this gentleman, in favor of relief to purchasers of public lands, which shall appear in a future number of the Gazette.

Mr. SYMES is in town, lecturing on his new theory of the earth. Whether an opening at the polls lead to another world or not, science will no doubt profit by the discussion.

CONGRESSIONAL.

in the negative, thus—

For concurring	53
Against it	86

So the amendment proposed by the compromise committee to the Senate's resolution was agreed to.

The question was then stated on ordering the amended resolution to be read a third time, and the Clerk being about to proclaim the result,

Mr. Kent, who was not in the House when his name was called, requested leave to record his vote.

Mr. Jackson, under the same circumstances, made the same request.

The rules of the house in such case requires unanimous consent, and objection was made to their voting. Mr. Clay moved to dispense with the rule, but afterwards withdrew the motion, relying upon the magnanimity of some members of the majority to move for a re-consideration of the question.

The result of the vote was then proclaimed:

For the third reading	80
Against it	83

So the resolution from the Senate in favor of the admission of Missouri, as well as the amendment proposed by the compromise committee, was rejected.

Mr. Livermore then gave notice that he would on the next day, at 12 o'clock, move for a reconsideration of the question.

Here the matter rests—no later information having been received. What the result will be, it would be presumptuous, under such circumstances, to venture a prediction. But let the decision be either way—for or against Missouri—we fear the question will not be settled.—*Reporter.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

The House of Representatives have again this session, as at the last, united with Mr. Clay in a decisive expression in favor of the cause of South American independence. Subsequently to the rejection of the proposition moved by Mr. Clay, to appropriate a sum of money to send a minister to South America, he submitted the resolution, which will be found below, and which, after much "shuffling," among a certain description of members, was agreed to by a majority of 19 votes.—A *tender regard for the feelings of the Executive*, was the alledged ground of objection, by those who opposed the resolution—very few having the hardihood to avow their hostility to a cause which has enlisted the sympathies of the friends of Liberty throughout the world. Would that we could also say, that but few were ashamed to acknowledge their subserviency to the will of a Chief Magistrate, who, in relation to this question at least, has had the courage to disregard the wishes of the American people, and to pursue a course of policy directly hostile to his own professions and the principles of the republican party, to which he is indebted for all his greatness.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

Mr. Clay submitted the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives participate with the people of the United States, in the deep interest which they feel for the success of the Spanish Provinces of South America, which are struggling to establish their liberty and independence.

And that it will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the sovereignty and independency of any of the said provinces.

On the above resolution a very interesting debate, of near four hours continuance, ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Smith, of Maryland, Kensey, Sergeant, Reed, Robertson, and Cobb, engaged.

On a motion for indefinite postponement, it was decided in the negative—*Ayes 66, Noses 88.*

On taking the *yays* and *nays* on agreeing to the first member of the resolution, it was decided in the *affirmative* by 134 to 12; and on agreeing to the second member of the resolution, it was also decided in the *affirmative*, by *yays 87, nays 63*—so the whole resolution was agreed to as originally submitted.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The pilot boat Ulysses came up from below about 12 o'clock, and brought us packages of London papers to the 9th of December, inclusive, received from the ship Magnet, in 58 days from Liverpool, ten days later than before received. We have only time to give them a hasty glance, and make a summary of the most important of their contents.

A loyal address of the Court of Aldermen was presented to the King on the 8th of December, at Carlton House, and active demonstrations from every part of the country were going on, in the determination of the inhabitants to stand forth and maintain the Throne against its domestic enemies.

The Duke of Wellington is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, in the room of the late Earl of Malmesbury.

A letter dated Genoa Nov. 26, says, it is reported that Austria has declared war against Naples, and that the Austrian troops passed the Po on the 26th of that month.

The Elbe, below the city on the 30th Nov. was free from ice, so that vessels on that day came up to the city. Above the city, the river was still covered with ice, and the navigation suspended.

A letter from Maine of Nov. 25, says an important note is spoken of as having been sent to the Allied Sovereigns by Lord Stewart respecting the affairs of Naples.

A new treaty has been negotiated between England and the Porte, with reference to late events.

Paris dates to the 6th December, contain a letter from the Duchess De Berri to the King, imploring pardon for Gravier and Bouton, who are under sentence of death

for causing the explosion of a hand grenade under the window of the apartment in which her Royal Highness slept. His Majesty has commanded the capital punishment, for imprisonment for life.

A London paper states, that the retaliatory restrictions on commerce, existing between the United States and France, are mutually rescinded. This business was arranged at Paris between our minister and the French government.

The intelligence from Vienna comes down to the 25th of November. A private letter of that date states—"It is now announced as certain, that the Ministers of the great Powers assembled at Treppau have decided upon transferring the seat of their negotiations from thence to this capitol. This decision has been adopted upon the ground that the affairs of Naples and other important topics, which occupy the attention of the Congress, are of a nature to prolong the conference for some time. The fact is, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia are daily expected here; they will be accompanied by the Royal Prince of Russia."

Lord Stewart has made several journeys between Vienna and Troppau, since the meeting of Congress. His Lordship travelled with such rapidity on the last occasion, that his carriage was twice overturned. He escaped, however, with a slight confusion.

Mr. Robert Gordon, who arrived direct at Troppau from London, charged, it is affirmed, with a very important mission from the British Government, occupies, provisionally, the place of Lord Stewart at the Congress.

The accounts from Spain reach to the 21st ult. and are far from being of a peaceful character. The King's valet-de-chambre, M. Basengout, was arrested at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th; the motive of this proceeding is not mentioned. Some skirmishing has taken place between the garrison of Burgos and the armed bands which are in open warfare in that province.

The population of Valencia, it is said, have again been in a state of insurrection, which lasted two days; they demand the head of Elio, and the punishment of the Archbishop; the latter, it is added, has embarked for Rome. The Government has been forced to promise that the trial of Elio should take place without further delay.

The news from Vienna and Troppau, as to the decision of the Congress relative to the affairs of Naples, is of a very contradictory character, and apparently founded upon conjecture.

"A rumor prevails, which does not appear to be wanting in probability. It is said that the three great Powers assembled at Troppau have signified to the king of Naples that they wish him to appoint, with as little delay as possible, a place where they can confer with him. The object of this interview is to advise upon the best means of appeasing the state of disquietude which now reigns in his kingdom. It is further said that the three northern Sovereigns have informed His Neapolitan Majesty that in the event of the impossibility of his complying with the proposed overture, his refusal will be considered as a proof that he is not free in his own State."

News from Troppau, relative to the affairs of Naples, received in that capital on the 18th states, that the "Allied Sovereigns have unanimously declared that they desire the re-establishment of the ancient order of things in Naples, and that they will consider as enemies of the public tranquility all those who contribute to prolong the present disorders." It is added, that a declaration has been made to the King, that he is to succeed Lord Stewart, or that Lord Stewart is coming home."

We have seen a letter from London under date of December 27, which mentions the following failures:—Low and Co. deficit 250,000 sterling; G. Cowne and Co. Wildman and Co. and Adam and Young. One of these houses has failed for 500,000. You may suppose that this caused a dreadful sensation in the city. Many others are mentioned as failing, but at present it is unsafe to give names.

The King of Naples has accepted the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns, to meet the Congress at Labach.

The accounts from Brussels state that the court of Berlin has appointed Gen. Natzmar to go as Prussian Commissioner General to the Austrian army in Italy. It seems that a Russian officer of rank will likewise go to Italy, in the same quality.

Certain intelligence had reached St. Petersburg, of the death of the Emperor of China.

The London Courier states, that the account from different and distant provinces of Spain, seem to indicate the approach of a general convulsion. Hostility to the constitutional system is avowed with a daring, which the civil authorities, aided by an active military force, find it difficult to restrain.

Madrid papers of the 13th December state, that the Duke de L'Infante and General Bassacourt and St. Marc, have received orders to leave Madrid and the province. Their exile is attributed to the little disposition they entertain in favor of the constitutional system. An extraordinary meeting of the Cortes was talked of.

It appears that the advices which the government had received from Troppau, were of a nature to inspire just alarm as to the disposition of the Allied Cabinets towards Spain. Public tranquility has been disturbed in several provinces. A *adiz* 4,000 *squatters* have united which excited the greatest alarm, being feared that their objects are political.

"It has been with the most painful feelings that I have heard the sentiments contained in the address and petition now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Common Council of the city of London.

"Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions, and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend."

London, Sunday Evening, Dec. 10.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman and Common Councilmen of London, with the Sheriff's Recorder and City Officers, proceeded, at two o'clock yesterday, from Guildhall to Carlton House, where being introduced to his majesty, who was seated on his throne, the Recorder read the address and petition of the Common Council, condemning the proceedings against the Queen, and praying for the dismissal of Ministers.—The following is a copy of his Majesty's reply:

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Advertiser have received copies of papers, and regular files of Loyd's and General Shipping Lists.

The affairs of Naples are drawing to a crisis. King Ferdinand IV. on the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns of the Holy League, has been induced to quit his capital on board an English ship of war, to attend a Congress at Laybach, in Germany; and it is said that this journey is undertaken with the consent of the Neapolitan Parliament.

Accounts from Milan to December 16th states, that orders are hourly expected for the Austrian army, to pass the Po. All Venetian Lombardy is filled with troops, and the price of corn is nearly doubled. Several parts of the territory are formed at Verona, Mantua, and other places. Almost all the army was put upon the war footing on the 13th of November.

The German papers contain an account of the death of Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

A proclamation has been issued by Robert Townsend Egar, Esq., Governor of the Island of Mauritius, granting the freedom of that port.

A Vienna article of the 14th of December states, that, as soon as the affairs of Naples shall have been arranged, the Allied Sovereigns will turn their attention to Spain; and, in the spring, another Congress will be held, at which they will concert means for securing the safety of the existing institutions in Europe.

The news recently given in this Gazette, from London papers, of an adjustment at Paris between our Minister and the French government, relative to the tonnage duty, is confirmed by letters from the Albion; with this difference, that the arrangement agreed upon is subject to the approval of our government.

The Moniteur contains two royal ordinances; one appointing M. Corbier (a member of the Chamber of Deputies), President of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, in the room of M. Laine, Minister of State, whose declining health excludes his discharging the duties of the office.

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The Courier announces the resignation of Mr. Canning in the following terms:—"It is with a regret which we are sure will be shared by the public at large, that we announce the retirement of Rt. Hon. George Canning from the Presidency of the Board of Control. But it is not true, that Mr. Canning is to succeed Lord Stewart, or that Lord Stewart is coming home."

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We understand that a treaty is actually in negotiation for a commercial intercourse with France, upon terms which can alone make it beneficial to both countries—those of reciprocity. It is said to be in contemplation to reduce the import duties on certain enumerated articles, from 75 to 15 per cent ad valorem—a rate which would increase the consumption in both countries of the articles which they respectively want, and which, while it puts an end to the expensive and useless preventive system, would, in all probability, rather add to than diminish the revenue.

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The Farmer.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

MUSICAL DUET,
BETWEEN THE KING AND QUEEN.
Tune—"Sees who has wie Wallace bled."

King—Hated Princess *Caroline*,
Once by fatal nuptials mine,
All of thee I now resign—
Off, to Italy.

Queen—This the welcome for me here?
Hast not half a Crown to spare,
Are we not a wedded pair?
I'll not quit—but stay.

King—By the treasures of my purse,
By my everlasting curse,
By the woes which may be worse,
Leave me—hence—away!

Queen—By thy father's honored name,
By thy daughter's spotless fame,
By thine everlasting shame,
I'll not quit—but stay.

King—Who would share a woman's throne,
Who would reign and not alone!
Who would have no wife but one?
Better not to be.

Queen—Who would be a cast away!
Who her birth right would betray!
Who would be the weaker's prey?
Sooner let her die!

King—Kings may do as kings shall choose,
Kings their Consorts may abuse,
Queens have heads, that Queens
may loose!
Off, to Italy!

Queen—Queens have been, and Queens may
be;
Slendered as I am by thee;
But Heaven and Earth are both for me;
Erougham and Victory!

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

OLD BACHELORS FOR SALE.
Mr. PRINTER.—In some parts of our country the attention of the public has lately been called to the subject of Old Bachelors. In Missouri last year, I think a law was passed, at least it was proposed, to exclude old bachelors from holding any public office; and a bill has lately been brought before the Legislature of Maryland, but I know not what has been the result of it, to levy a personal tax upon this class of citizens, and thereby as I suppose, to drive them to matrimony.

How far such measures could be productive of public good, I am not at present prepared to say. I think at least, that justice would require some distinction between those, who are bachelors from necessity and those who are bachelors from choice. It is not my object to enter at large into the merits of the question; I have made these observations merely by way of preface to a little scroll I have picked up in this town, in rather a mutilated state, which, as far as it could be read, ran thus:

I dream'd a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And, as fast as I dream'd, it was coined in numbers,
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter:
It seem'd that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on Old Bachelors' pates should be laid;

And, in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry
The bachelors grumbled and said 'twere no use,

'Twas cruel injustice and horrid abuse,
And declared, that to save their own hearts
blood from spilling,

Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.

But the Rulers determin'd their scheme to pursue,
So they set all the Bachelors up at vendue,

A crier was sent through the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow,

And to haw! out at all he might meet in the way,

"Ho, forty Old Bachelors, sold here to-day,"
And presently all the Old Maids in the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red and pale,
Of every description, all flock'd to the sale,

The auctioneer then in his labors began,
And call'd out aloud, as he held up a man,

"How much for a Bachelor? who wants to buy?"

In a twink every maiden responded—"I—I,"
In short at a hugely extravagant price

The Bachelors all were sold off in a trice;

And forty Old Maids, some younger, some older,

Each lugg'd an old Bachelor home on her shoulder.

FROM THE BROOK COUNTY PATRIOT.

MR. MORGAN—I communicate to you for publication, the following arostic, spoken extempore by OLIVER ARNOLD, nephew to the notorious traitor of that name. This man was a soldier in the revolutionary army: although a worthless and debauched character, he possessed sufficient republican integrity, to resist the alluring offers of promotion, which were made him by his uncle on condition of his deserting and joining the British army. General Arnold, despairing to make a traitor of his nephew and knowing his natural genius for poetry insisted on his giving a specimen of his talents. After exacting a promise of pardon from his uncle, in presence of a number of officers, he began as follows:

Born for a curse to virtue and mankind,

EARTH'S broadest realms can't shew so black a mind;

Night's sable veil your crimes can never hide,
Each one so great, they'll glut the historic tide.

Defunct—your measures will live,
In all the glare which infamy can give;

Curse of ages will attend your name;

Traitors alone will glory at your shame.

A mighty vengeance sternly waits to roll,
Rivers of sulphur on your traitorous soul,

Nature looks back with conscious error, sad,
On such a tarnished blot that she has made,

Let hell receive you riveted in chains,

Dam'd to the hottest focus of its flames.

The following is communicated for the satisfaction of my friends in the United States:

As various reports may be in circulation on the subject of my late imprisonment in Charlestown goal, for an alleged "libel against the peace and dignity of the State of South Carolina," founded

on some remarks in my Journal, pages 122 and 175, &c. about a Mr. HAMPTON, which I am held in bail to answer at Court, on the second Monday in May, next, on a criminal prosecution, after which a fair explanation may be expected. This is, therefore, to request not a hasty judgement before the time, and to return my thanks to those gentlemen who have volunteered their friendly aid at this exigency.

LORENZO BOW.
Charlestown, (S. C.) Jan. 25, 1821.

P. S.—PAINTERS through the United States would confer a favor, to give this one or two insertions, considering the state of the case, and the nature of the offence!!!

L. D.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

In our paper to day will be seen a copy of a letter to Mr. Cushman, from a large proportion of the members of our Legislature, coming from the sixth Congressional district. From this it will be seen that Mr. Cushman's constituents do not agree with him in his views of organizing a northern party in opposition to the South.

TO THE HON. JOSHUA CUSHMAN.

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LEXINGTON, Feb. 28.
A COMET

Of considerable magnitude, has paid us a visit. It was first discovered about a week since, although we did not discover it until Thursday evening last. The following account we have from a gentleman who took an observation on Monday evening.

"From the haziness of the atmosphere and the Comet being within 20 degrees or less of the horizon at dark, its true situation cannot yet be ascertained. Its distance from the North pole appears to be about 77 degrees South, and from the Pleiades about 54 west which shews its place to be that of Pegasus. If the comet's orbit lies towards the sun, or southwardly, it will be visible but a very short time, as the motion of the earth eastwardly will leave it below the horizon. It now sets a very little north west, a few minutes before nine."

[Publ. Advt.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.

Feb. 13.—Steam Boats Gen. Pike, from Cincinnati, and Henry Baldwin from Pittsburgh, arrived at this port. The Hero, hence at Shawneetown on the 5th inst. all well.

14th.—The Dolphin from Pittsburgh

arrived at this place bound to Nashville.

Gen. Clarke aground, nearly dry, 55 miles below Natchez on 29th ult.

16th.—Steam Boats Johnson and Calhoun arrived from Frankfort.

18th.—Steam Boats James Ross, Harris, arrived from New Orleans, and came up over the Falls, landed at the mouth of Beargrass, without making any stop at Shippingport, with 91 deck passengers and full freight. The Ross was detained upwards of 8 days on her trip by fog, landing of passengers, and to return my thanks to those gentlemen who have volunteered their friendly aid at this exigency.

LORENZO BOW.

Charlestown, (S. C.) Jan. 25, 1821.

P. S.—PAINTERS through the United States would confer a favor, to give this one or two insertions, considering the state of the case, and the nature of the offence!!!

L. D.

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